

# *This Is HEW*



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## Introduction

It is an elderly woman cashing her monthly social security check . . . an infant playing in a developmental day care center . . . a scientist testing food for toxic ingredients . . . a Native American receiving health care in a remote village in the Dakotas . . .

It is a National Health Service Corps physician making a home visit in an isolated Appalachian hollow . . . a minority student from an urban ghetto home attending college with the help of a Basic Educational Opportunity Grant . . . a researcher working to find the causes of arthritis . . .

The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare is all of these, and much more. In a very real sense, the Department reflects the social conscience of the American people, translated by the Executive Branch and the Congress into concrete programs designed to ensure that no citizen lacks an opportunity to realize his or her potential, or to live with dignity.

As it marked its 25th anniversary in April 1978, the Department stood as a giant among Federal agencies—with more than 145,000 employees spread across the nation, responsibility for administering more than 350 programs, and an annual budget topping \$170 billion. On that anniversary date, the Department was spending about one of every three tax dollars collected by the Federal government.

The Department's origins go back, of course, much farther than 25 years. They go back to the earliest days of the nation, when Americans—having achieved their freedom and dedicated themselves to assuring liberty for all—began to back that dedication with action.

Those origins go back to 1785, when the Continental Congress set aside land in the Northwest Territory to support public education . . . and to 1798, when the Marine Hospital Service was established to care for merchant seamen.

Those origins go back to 1887, when the Federal government opened a one-room laboratory on Staten Island for research into disease—and thereby planted the seed that

was to grow into the National Institutes of Health . . . and back to 1906, when Congress created the Food and Drug Administration to monitor the purity of foods and the safety of medicines.

And they go back to 1912, when President Teddy Roosevelt's first White House Conference urged creation of a Children's Bureau to combat exploitation of children . . . and to the Great Depression of the 1930s, when Congress passed the Social Security Act.

Not until 1939 was an effort made to bring together in one governmental unit the disparate but closely related Federal activities in the fields of health, education, social insurance and human services. The Department's immediate forerunner, the Federal Security Agency, was created on July 1, 1939, and existed until President Eisenhower on April 11, 1953 signed legislation putting into operation the Cabinet-level Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Its first quarter-century has seen the Department grow in terms of program, employees and budget. Its evolution mirrors the increasing determination of the American people, as reflected by their Congressional representatives, to protect and enhance the quality of life for all Americans, with special emphasis on helping those least able to help themselves.



## *Protecting and Advancing the Health of Americans*

The mission of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare in the field of health can be stated simply: To protect and advance the health of the American people.

Carrying out that mission, however, requires a remarkably complex and diverse set of interrelated activities that include:

- Microbiologists, including several Nobel Prize winners, performing the basic research that may lead to breakthroughs in the treatment of such killers as cancer and cardiovascular disease.
- Medical scientists from the Department's Center for Disease Control tracking disease incidence around the world and working to prevent the spread of communicable diseases—such as influenza, venereal disease, polio and measles here in the United States.
- Inspectors from the Food and Drug Administration, scrutinizing food processing plants or testing drugs to insure that the nation's food supply is sanitary, and that its prescription drugs do what they're supposed to do and do it safely.
- Physicians, dentists, nurses and other health professionals with the National Health Service Corps working in medically impoverished areas to bring medical care





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to people who in some cases have never seen a doctor or dentist before.

These are but a handful of the literally hundreds of health-protection activities carried on by the Public Health Service, whose roots go back to 1798. That's when Congress passed legislation establishing the Marine Hospital Service to care for merchant seamen. Today, the Public Health Service has about 30,000 employees across the nation.

Some 11,000 of these employees are with the PHS's internationally famous National Institutes of Health, one of the world's largest medical research centers. NIH consists of 11 research institutes—such as

the National Cancer Institute, the National Institute on Aging, and the National Eye Institute—plus the 546-bed NIH Clinical Center, the National Library of Medicine and the Fogarty International Center, which promotes international cooperation in biomedical research.

Despite the magnitude of its own research, the NIH expends some 90 percent of its budget to finance research by others—in hospitals, medical schools and non-profit research centers. Altogether, the NIH underwrites about 40 percent of all the biomedical research done in the United States.

The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is the Federal government's largest consumer protection agency. Its responsibilities range from making sure color TVs have safe radiation emission levels to inspecting shellfish supplies to see that they are disease free; from requiring nutrition information on food packages to ensuring the safety and effectiveness of medicines.

Many of FDA's more than 6,000 employees are scientists—physicians, chemists, nutritionists, microbiologists, pharmacologists. Their laboratory work forms the basis of the agency's regulatory activities.

Another of the six PHS sub-agencies is the Atlanta-based Center for Disease Control, best known for its efforts to combat communicable disease. CDC also works in the fields of occupational safety and health, health education, family planning, and in providing general health information to the public.

The Center does not operate in a vacuum; its job also involves training health officials from States and municipalities in epidemic control, and in training local health agencies in how to develop and operate disease-prevention programs.

PHS's Health Resources Administration (HRA) works with the people who provide health care, the schools that train them, and the facilities within which they work—all with an eye toward assuring that the nation's health resources are adequate to the task of bringing good medical care within the reach of every American.

HRA also supports and works with Health Systems Agencies—a nationwide network of health planning agencies—to improve the availability and adequacy of medical services in all parts of the country, while constraining the rising costs of such services.

The Health Services Administration, on the other hand, was established to bring quality, comprehensive health care within the reach of every citizen. The HSA's community health centers program has brought care to thousands of inner-city and isolated rural residents. HSA's migrant health program focuses on meeting the health needs of migrant workers and their families.

HSA also operates the National Health Service Corps, recruiting medical professionals and placing them in both rural and urban medically-underserved areas. And HSA—carrying out the Public Health Service legacy that goes back to its origins—still provides direct care to nearly one-half million Native Americans through a network of 51 hospitals, 86 health care





## *Protecting and Advancing the Health of Americans*

centers and 300 field clinics. This comprehensive health service system is operated by HSA's Indian Health Service.

The Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration (ADAMHA) spearheads the Federal effort to prevent and treat problems related to alcohol and drug abuse, and mental and emotional illness. The agency funds research into the causes and treatment of mental illness and addiction, and also finances nationwide informational and training programs aimed at prevention.

As it approached its 25th anniversary, the Department's health priorities began to shift significantly toward disease and illness prevention. Major initiatives in the field of preventive medicine were launched, among them:

- A nationwide childhood immunization campaign, led by the Department but enlisting the cooperation of the private medical sector as well, that had as its goal the protection of millions of American youngsters from seven potentially crippling and sometimes lethal illnesses: polio, diphtheria, measles, mumps, rubella (German measles), pertussis (whooping cough), and tetanus.
- A bolstered children's health assessment program intended to identify and begin treatment in local clinics of health problems afflicting some 10 million lower-income children nationally.
- Increased support for development of Health Maintenance Organizations (HMOs) which—because members pay predetermined amounts for health care—are viewed as providing strong incentives for participating physicians to stress preventive medicine.





## *Protecting and Advancing the Health of Americans . . . Financing Health Care*

Passage in the mid-1960s of historic legislation creating the Medicare and Medicaid programs provided access to comprehensive health care for millions of aged, disabled or poor Americans.

Creation of these two new programs — one of the crowning achievements of President Johnson's "Great Society" — culminated a quarter-century legislative effort to ensure that no elderly, disabled or poor American need forego basic health care because of cost.

In 1977, with enrollment in the two programs exceeding 46 million persons — and the overall price tag topping the \$38 billion mark — both programs were placed

within a newly established Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA) designed to provide streamlined and tightened management control.

Medicare, previously administered by the Social Security Administration, provides low-cost health insurance to aged and disabled Social Security and railroad retirement beneficiaries. A total of 25.4 million aged or disabled Americans were eligible in 1977 for Medicare benefits, which in that year totaled \$21.5 billion.

Medicaid, jointly funded by the Federal and State governments, provides virtually free health insurance coverage for those unable to afford any other kind of insurance or health care. In 1977, the national Medicaid bill totaled \$17.1 billion for health care provided to 21.5 million recipients.

In addition to administering these massive health financing programs, HCFA develops and enforces standards designed to insure high quality health care, and to guarantee the safety and quality of all health services financed by Federal funds.



## *Striving for Equality and Excellence in Education*

### *Equal access to quality education.*

Those five words describe the principal goal underlying the Department's multi-faceted, multi-billion-dollar efforts in the field of education.

Put most simply, the Department is committed to ensuring that every American — regardless of sex, race, ethnic origin, economic status or age — has the opportunity to realize his or her potential through education.

To fulfill this commitment, the Department administers more than 100 separate programs, ranging from Project Head Start classes for disadvantaged pre-schoolers to research by the National Institute of Education into teaching techniques, and from Basic Educational Opportunity Grants for college students to bilingual programs for children whose first language is not English.

For the most part, the Department's educational programs are designed to support the massive educational investment made by States and by local communities. Despite the size of its outlays, the Department's expenditures represent only about 11 cents of every dollar spent on





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American education at all levels, from preschool through postgraduate.

Virtually all of the Department's support for elementary and secondary education is funneled through the States, which in turn disburse Federal funds to local school districts. Thus, States and communities maintain local control, through school boards, State departments of education and the like, over the educational process.

The growth of the Department's Office of Education—created in 1867 as an independent agency—clearly mirrors the nation's ever-increasing emphasis on education to meet national as well as individual needs.

At its founding, the Office of Education had four employees and a \$25,000 budget. By 1977, OE had some 3,000 employees and a budget topping \$10 billion.

Created by Congress as “a rallying point for education,” the Office of Education today still fulfills that function—and administers programs that benefit students in virtually all of the nation's 16,000 public school districts, 3,000 universities and colleges, and 10,000 occupational training schools. And the Office of Education is but one component, although by far the largest in terms of budget, of the Department's Education Division.

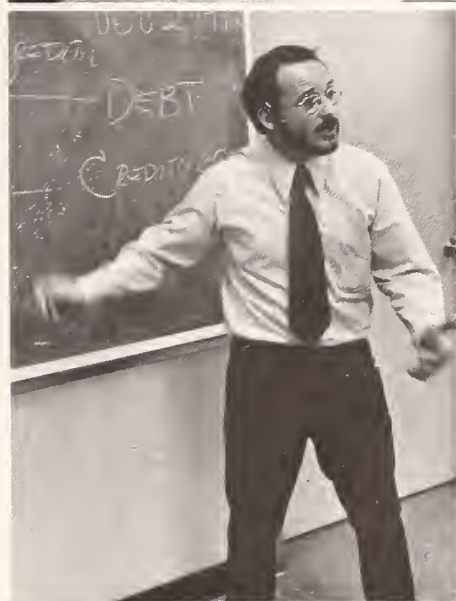
The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Education serves as the policy-formulating section of the Education Division, advising the Department and the Congress on Federal education policy.

Four special units operate within the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Education. They are the Institute of Museum Services, which provides grants to museums, zoos and similar institutions to enhance the quality and quantity of education that occurs in these non-classroom settings; the National Center for Education Statistics, which collects, analyzes and disseminates to States and communities a wide variety of statistical material; the Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education, which encourages innovation; and the Federal Interagency Committee on Education, responsible for coordinating educational activities throughout the Federal government.

In addition, the National Institute of Education supports research, education development, and dissemination. In establishing NIE, Congress stated that the achievement of equal opportunity and high quality in education require “far more dependable knowledge about the processes of learning than now exists.” Five major areas were identified for special attention: (1) basic education skills; (2) finance, productivity, and management in educational institutions; (3) opportunities for students of limited English-speaking ability, women, and those who are socially, economically, or educationally disadvantaged; (4) education and careers; and (5) improved dissemination of education research and development.

From passage in 1862 of the Morrill Act, which gave Federal underpinning to the establishment of America's unique land grant universities, the Congress has viewed education as a basic key to a better life for every citizen.

But it was only comparatively recently that a series of major events greatly increased the Federal role in education.





## *Striving for Equality and Excellence in Education*

The first was the aftermath of World War II, when — through the G. I. Bill — a grateful nation gave financial support to returning veterans who wanted to further their education. The result was an enormous increase in college enrollments.

The so-called “baby boom” that immediately followed World War II created a financial crisis at the local and State levels, and massive Federal support was needed to enable school districts — supported for the most part by local property taxes — to meet their needs for additional facilities and faculty.

The U.S. Supreme Court’s historic “Brown” decision of 1954, in which the court ruled

unconstitutional the segregation of students according to race, spawned greatly enlarged Federal efforts to provide specialized, compensatory education assistance for children from low-income, culturally deprived backgrounds.

And the Soviet Union’s successful launch of a rocketborne satellite launched in this nation the “Era of Sputnik,” when huge new doses of Federal education aid were devoted to improving this nation’s engineering and scientific capabilities.

Finally, Congressional passage in 1965 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act put the Department firmly in the business of

providing States and communities with the financial wherewithall to undertake compensatory education on a massive scale.

In Fiscal Year 1978, the Department spent nearly \$3.5 billion on such compensatory programs, financing a broad range of efforts in such areas as remedial reading, bilingual education and special assistance for the handicapped. Other Department programs, such as Project Head Start and Follow Through, aim at aiding culturally deprived youngsters either before they reach the public schools, or in their first few years in the classroom.

The Departmental effort in the higher education field focuses for the most part on





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direct assistance—in the form of loans or outright grants—to students. Most of the aid is funneled to those economically hard-pressed but capable students who otherwise could not afford to seek a college degree.

A few statistics tell the story.

In 1930, only 50 percent of the nation's youth attended high school. That figure rose to 76 percent in 1950, and to 92 percent by 1970.

In 1940, before World War II, just under 36 percent of American high school graduates went on to college. By 1950 the figure had climbed to nearly 43 percent, and a decade later it stood at almost 50 percent.

For minority members, the figures are even more dramatic.

For example, black enrollment in colleges and universities more than doubled, from 520,000 to 1.1 million, between 1970 and 1976. During the same period, the number of women college students increased from 3 million to 4.7 million.

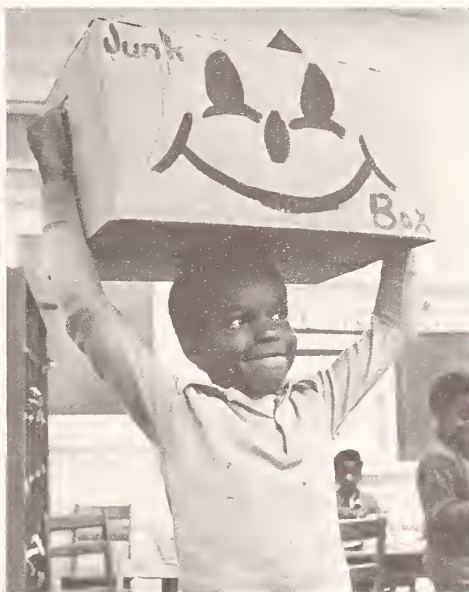
Obviously, the doors to higher education have been pushed open—with the help of the Federal government—for literally millions of Americans for whom they were once nailed tightly shut.

Enormous advances in educational opportunity have been achieved. Much remains to be done.

In the years ahead, the Education Division will be addressing such problems as:

- How to increase the number of minority students in postgraduate programs;
- How better to insure educational access to the professions of women and minorities;
- How to clarify and strengthen the relationship between education and work;
- How to make education a continuing, lifelong process for Americans who want or need to learn;
- How best to insure continuation of the nation's partly tax-supported, partly private higher education system in the face of dwindling enrollments and other severe financial strains;
- How to strike a better educational balance between basic skills and enrichment programs.

Behind the commitment to education is, of course, the nation's foremost commitment to each of her citizens—the commitment to give every American the opportunity to achieve his or her highest personal goal.



## *Ensuring Dignity and Peace of Mind . . . Through Human Services*

### *To live with dignity, and with hope.*

For millions of less fortunate Americans, these basic human aspirations would be beyond reach without the helping hand of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, extended through its broad range of human service and income support programs.

Generating hope for a better life are Department programs that rehabilitate severely disabled men and women, teaching

them skills they can use in productive jobs . . . that fund community-based nutrition and companionship programs for the aged . . . and that assist Native Americans to become economically self-sufficient.

Personal dignity is protected through programs that help developmentally disabled people gain the personal skills they need to live in normal households, rather than institutions . . . that provide a wide range of supporting services for children born into poverty . . . and that guarantee monthly incomes to millions of aged, blind and disabled Americans, providing them at least a degree of economic independence.





## *Ensuring Dignity and Peace of Mind . . . Through Human Services*

Tying the program efforts together are two major Department goals:

- Preserving and strengthening the family;
- Organizing the myriad Federal, State and local human service programs into a more effective and efficient system for the delivery of the services.

A few mid-1970s statistics point up the consequences of the great stress on families in America today:

- About 350,000 children live in foster homes, separated from their families, and each costing the taxpayers an average of \$60,000 by the time they reach age 18.
- Forty-five percent of all arrests for serious crimes involve youths under age 18.
- About one in every eight women giving birth is not married; many of these children—and their mothers—wind up on welfare.

Obviously, the once-stereotypical American family—with a working father, non-working mother and one or more children at home—is no longer typical. In fact, only 15 percent of American families now fit that description. HEW programs often make it possible for a family to remain united in the face of economic crisis. For example, consider the case of a disabled mother with three young children in her

care, living with her aged father, but with no other man in the home:

The mother might be drawing either monthly cash benefits from the Supplemental Security Income program if she has little or no income and few assets, or—if she had worked long enough to qualify—social security disability benefits. One or more of her children might be enrolled in a Department-funded Head Start pre-school program. The mother might be developing her skills in a Department-funded State rehabilitation program. Her father, if he were aged 65 or older or disabled, might be receiving a monthly income from the Supplemental Security Income program.



And the family might be receiving a variety of other social services from their county welfare office under other Department-financed programs.

Included among such programs are:

- A system for locating parents who are failing to obey court orders to provide cash support for their children.
- An array of family planning services, most of them designed to help young women avoid unwanted pregnancies.
- A nationwide nutrition program that provides free or low-cost meals to thousands upon thousands of low-income elderly people in the friendly and stimulating atmosphere of their local churches, synagogues, or community centers.

In most instances, the Department provides the funding for these programs directly to States, counties or municipalities. In addition to its financing role, the Department provides policy guidance, technical aid and program evaluation assistance to the government units that receive its grants.



## *Ensuring Dignity and Peace of Mind . . . Through Human Services*

The agency within the Department responsible for administering most of these programs is the Office of Human Development Services (OHDS). Its principal goal, in addition to ensuring proper and efficient management of the programs it oversees, is to improve quality and coordination of human service programs nationally. And that's no small undertaking.

Studies have shown that 80 percent of all those receiving social services provided by government have two or more problems; that 60 percent of all persons seeking services are turned away from agencies; that only 17 percent of those not turned away actually receive services; and that only one of every five people referred from one local service agency to another ever reaches the second agency.

Those statistics result from a fragmented social service system that has developed in a piecemeal fashion over the years. Creating a

more coherent, cohesive and coordinated social service system nationally is viewed within the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare not simply as a way to save money—although it would do that, too—but also as the only means to ensure that people who need help get it.





*... 25 Years of Service to the Nation*

*"The moral test of government is how it treats those who are in the dawn of life—the children; those who are in the twilight of life—the aged; and those who are in the shadow of life—the sick, the needy and the handicapped." In these words, the late Senator Hubert H. Humphrey characterized the mission of HEW when the Department's main headquarters building in Washington, D. C. was dedicated in his honor on November 1, 1977. Senator and Mrs. Humphrey admire the plaque being unveiled by Vice President Walter Mondale.*



## *... 25 Years of Service to the Nation*

The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare was born, in the truest sense, out of the human needs of the American people. Pioneers in health, education, and human services sprang from every walk of life and every part of the country to lead attacks on ignorance, disease and inhumanity — and this battle is still being fought. On the

following pages, it is possible to record only a few dramatic moments in the American history of human need, and to cite the leaders of HEW since the formal amalgamation in 1953 of the human services supported by the Federal government. The contemporary sculpture shown here, which enhances the new HEW headquarters building in Washington, D. C., symbolizes the commitment animating the uniquely American pursuit of social change within the context of personal independence.

1. Shorepoints I is the red painted steel sculpture gracing the plaza of the Hubert H. Humphrey Building, HEW's main headquarters, at 200 Independence Avenue, in Washington, D. C. The work of James Rosati, one of America's foremost sculptors, is distinguished by the use of diminishing lines and illusionistic perspectives.

2. Out of his deep concern over the spread of cholera, smallpox and other deadly communicable diseases, Dr. Joseph J. Kinyoun, a dedicated young staff scientist at the U. S. Public Health Service Hospital on Staten Island, N.Y., organized the Hygienic





## *... 25 Years of Service to the Nation*

Laboratory in 1887. From this modest beginning evolved what in time was to become one of the most respected research organizations in the world—the National Institutes of Health in HEW.

3. Henry Barnard, 1811-1900, renowned educator who holds the distinction of stimulating and directing the expansion of public education which began in this country in the first half of the 19th century. He was the first U. S. Commissioner of Education (1867 to 1870).

4. Dorothea Lynde Dix, 1802-1887, internationally known humanitarian crusader for

the mentally ill, superintendent of Army nurses during the Civil War. Few women have been so identified with a single cause as was Ms. Dix with the plight of the mentally ill. When she began her crusade for mental institutions in 1843, only 13 mental hospitals existed in the United States. When she died, 123 such hospitals were in operation. She played a direct role in the founding of 32 state mental hospitals and was the inspiration for many more in America and throughout the world.

5. A familiar scene throughout the nation in the early years of the Great Depression, this 1933 photograph of a New York City breadline was taken beside the Brooklyn Bridge approach.

6. This one-room school house was the beginning of formal education at the turn of the century for the children of Pangers, N.D., located about 10 miles south of Williston. The teacher in the picture is unidentified.

7. This scene from an early East Side New York City classroom shows that even desks were unavailable for these children whose slates are balanced on their knees.





# ... 25 Years of Service to the Nation

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1. The distribution of federally supplied surplus commodities near the railroad station in Huntingdon, Pa. is shown in this June, 1941 photograph. The Great Depression did not end in the Thirties for millions of Americans.

2.



2. Austere and rugged by modern standards, this sturdy ambulance spelled real progress at San Francisco's U. S. Public Health Service hospital in the early 1920s.

3. An early photograph of a science class in session at Hampton Institute in Hampton, Va. When established, the Institute was attended only by blacks and American Indians.

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## ...25 Years of Service to the Nation

4-5. These 1910 photographs show the U. S. Public Health Service in action as doctors prepare immigrants for a physical examination upon entering a U. S. port. This service is still performed by Public Health Service doctors today.

6. President Franklin D. Roosevelt signing the first social security bill into law, August 14, 1935. Grouped about the President, left to right, are: Chairman Robert L. Doughton of the House Ways and Means Committee; Congressman Frank H. Buck (D-Calif.); Senator Robert F. Wagner (D-New York); Senator Robert M. La Follette, Jr. (Prog-Wis.); Senator Augustine Lonergan (D-Conn.); Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins; Senator William H. King (D-Utah); Congressman David J. Lewis (D-Md.); and Senator Joseph F. Guffey (D-Penn.)

7. These patent medicines of the early 1900s were a constant danger to millions who believed their false promises. Frauds such as these gave rise to government protective regulations enforced by the Food and Drug Administration.

8-9. The pure food crusade led by inspectors of the Food and Drug Administration resulted in the seizure of contaminated food such as this truckload of decomposed eggs on their way to a bakery in 1910. The U. S. marshals (in derby hats) seized the shipment after an inspector determined the eggs were rotten. In the photo at right, the eggs are destroyed.

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## *... 25 Years of Service to the Nation*

1. **Oveta Culp Hobby**, first HEW Secretary, takes the oath of office in the White House on April 11, 1953. President Eisenhower looks on as Frank K. Sanderson, White House staff member, administers the oath. Mrs. Hobby resigned the post in 1955 to return to her native Texas as editor and publisher of the Houston Post. She also became executive director of KPRC-TV in Houston. She was named Publisher of the Year in 1960.

2. **Marion B. Folsom** 1955-1958. A former Under Secretary of the Treasury, Folsom returned to Eastman Kodak Company, where he had been company treasurer from 1935 to 1953. He was living in retirement until his death in 1976 at the age of 82.

3. **Arthur S. Flemming**, 1958-1961. A former president of Ohio Wesleyan University, Flemming became president of the University of Oregon upon leaving HEW and later president of Macalester College. In 1972, Flemming returned to government service as a special consultant to the President on aging. The following year he was named U. S. Commissioner on Aging in HEW.





## *... 25 Years of Service to the Nation*

4. **Abraham Ribicoff**, 1961-1962. Serving as Governor of Connecticut when named to head HEW by President Kennedy, Ribicoff resigned a year later to run successfully for the U. S. Senate. He is chairman of the Government Operations Committee, a member of the Senate Finance Committee, and chairs a subcommittee on international trade.

5. **Anthony J. Celebrezze**, 1962-1965. Celebrezze was serving his fifth term as Mayor of Cleveland, Ohio when named to the HEW post. After his resignation, he was named a Federal judge in the 6th Circuit Court of Appeals in Cincinnati.

6. **John Gardner**, 1965-1968. Having served as president of the Carnegie Corporation of New York and the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching prior to his being sworn into office, Gardner left HEW in 1968 to head the National Urban Coalition. He was named chairman of Common Cause in 1970; he resigned in 1977 but retained the title of Founding Chairman of the citizens' lobbyist organization.

7. **Wilbur Cohen**, 1968-1969. From 1961 to 1965, Cohen served as HEW's Assistant Secretary for Legislation before becoming Under Secretary of the Department. He left office on January 20, 1969 to become dean of the School of Education at the University of Michigan.



## ... 25 Years of Service to the Nation

1. **Robert H. Finch**, 1969-1970. Finch was lieutenant governor of California at the time of his appointment. He resigned in 1970 to become counselor to the President, and later joined the Los Angeles law firm of Stroock, Stroock and Laven.

2. **Elliot L. Richardson**, 1970-1973. Richardson was head of HEW for two years and six months before being named Secretary of Defense. In May of 1973 he became Attorney General, a post he resigned in October of that year. In 1975, he was named Ambassador to the Court of St. James, where he remained until becoming Secretary of Commerce in 1976. President Carter named him his special representative to the Law of the Sea Conference with the rank of Ambassador in 1977.

3. **Caspar W. Weinberger**, 1973-1975. Before becoming head of HEW, Weinberger served as chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, deputy director of the Office of Management and Budget, and later as director of that Cabinet-level post. Upon his resignation, Weinberger returned to his native San Francisco as vice president and general counsel of the Bechtel Corporation.

4. **David Mathews**, 1975-1977. At 39, Mathews was the youngest man ever to hold the top position at HEW. He was serving as president of the University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa when he was named to the post by President Ford in June 1975. He returned to his old position at the University where he had been deeply involved for more than 20 years—as a student, dean of men, history teacher, vice president and president.





## ... 25 Years of Service to the Nation

5. Mary E. Switzer, the first administrator of HEW's Social and Rehabilitation Service when it was created in 1967, is shown here with six former Secretaries of HEW upon her retirement in 1970. The former South Building was named in her honor in 1974. The Secretaries (l to r) are Wilbur Cohen, Marion B. Folsom, John Gardner, Robert H. Finch, Abraham Ribicoff and Anthony J. Celebrezze.



6. Demonstrations by disabled persons, like this one in San Francisco, took place in the spring of 1977 in many parts of the country. They called public attention to the long-standing need to implement laws protecting the rights of physically and mentally handicapped adults and children. 5. Protest turned to applause when Secretary Califano signed the now-famous "504 regulation" on May 5, 1977.



7. An exchange of messages with Moscow on this "health hotline" on June 14, 1977, marked the renewal of two major U.S.-U.S.S.R. health agreements calling for cooperation in the research and development of an artificial heart. The cooperative health research program between the two countries began in February 1972 and was signed three months later during President Nixon's first summit meeting in Moscow. HEW is currently coordinating 50 specific joint research projects with the Soviets and an estimated 1,000 scientific visits have already been conducted between the two countries. On hand for the exchange of messages that renewed the pact were, left to right, HEW Secretary Califano, Soviet Ambassador Anatoliy Dobrynin, HEW Assistant Secretary for Health Dr. Julius B. Richmond, and Soviet Embassy medical counselor Dr. Vyacheslav Stepanov. Alex Dolgun of HEW's Office of International Health is the "hotline" operator.





## *Ensuring Dignity and Peace of Mind . . . Through Income Maintenance*

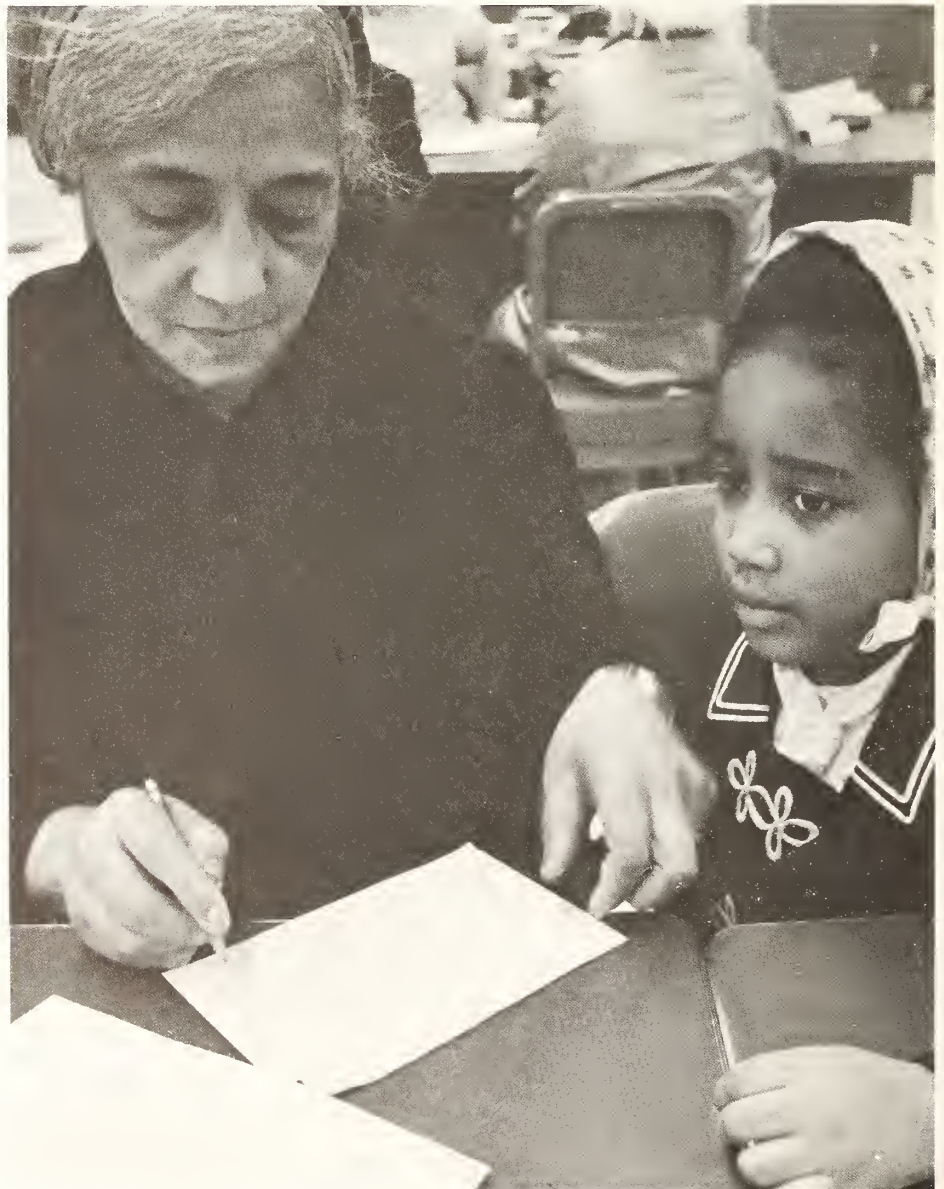
In addition to helping provide and finance social services, the Department—through its Social Security Administration—also operates the world's largest social insurance program.

More than 34 million Americans each month receive social security cash benefits that total more than \$91 billion annually. The beneficiaries are mainly retired workers, but about 36 percent are disabled workers and their family members, or the survivors of workers who have died leaving young children and/or eligible spouses.

The social security program is financed by payroll taxes on the earnings of more than 110 million Americans, all of whom are making cash contributions to a social security system that guarantees direct benefits to them or their dependents in the event of retirement, death or disability.

In addition, more than four million aged, blind and disabled Americans—all with little or no income or resources—receive monthly cash payments from the separate Supplemental Security Income program administered by Social Security.

A separate program of providing for the needy, also administered by the Social Security Administration, is Aid to Families





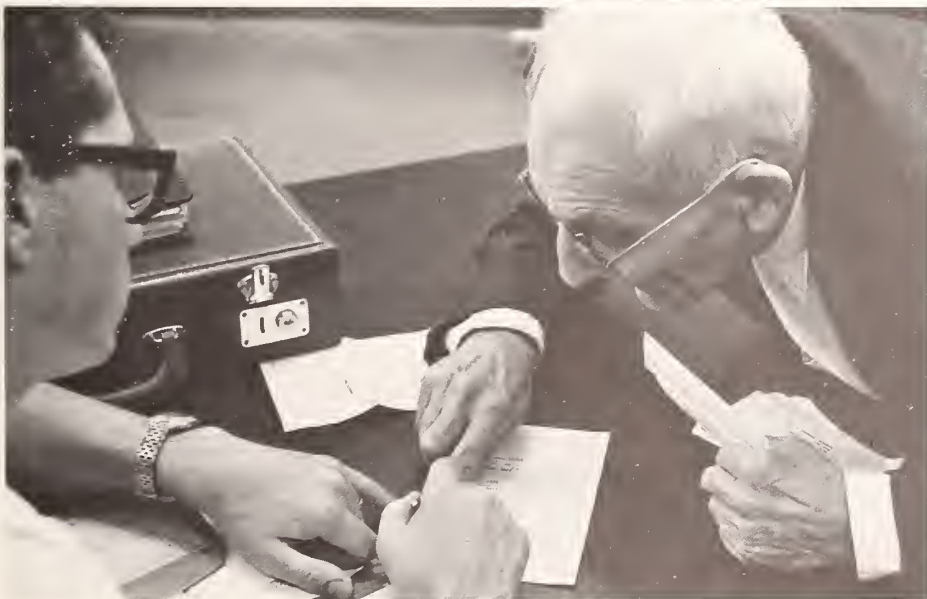
## *Ensuring Dignity and Peace of Mind . . . Through Income Maintenance*

with Dependent Children (AFDC) which provides cash welfare payments to 11 million individuals — mostly mothers and children — who have little or no other source of income. The cost of this program is shared by the States and, in a few cases, the cities.

In 1977, President Carter designated HEW as the lead Department in developing a national welfare system to replace AFDC. Working with the Department of Labor, which developed a coordinated job-development and placement program for welfare recipients, the Department authored welfare reform legislation.

These, then, are the major social service, human development and income maintenance programs operated by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Together, they represent many billions of dollars in annual expenditures, and the labor of thousands of men and women throughout the nation.

More importantly, they represent the commitment of millions of Americans — a commitment backed by billions of tax dollars annually — to provide assistance to their less fortunate fellow citizens.



## *Protecting the Taxpayer's Dollars*

The Office of the Inspector General (OIG) is charged with assuring that the Department's programs are free of fraud and abuse, and that Department funds are spent in the most economical and efficient manner possible.

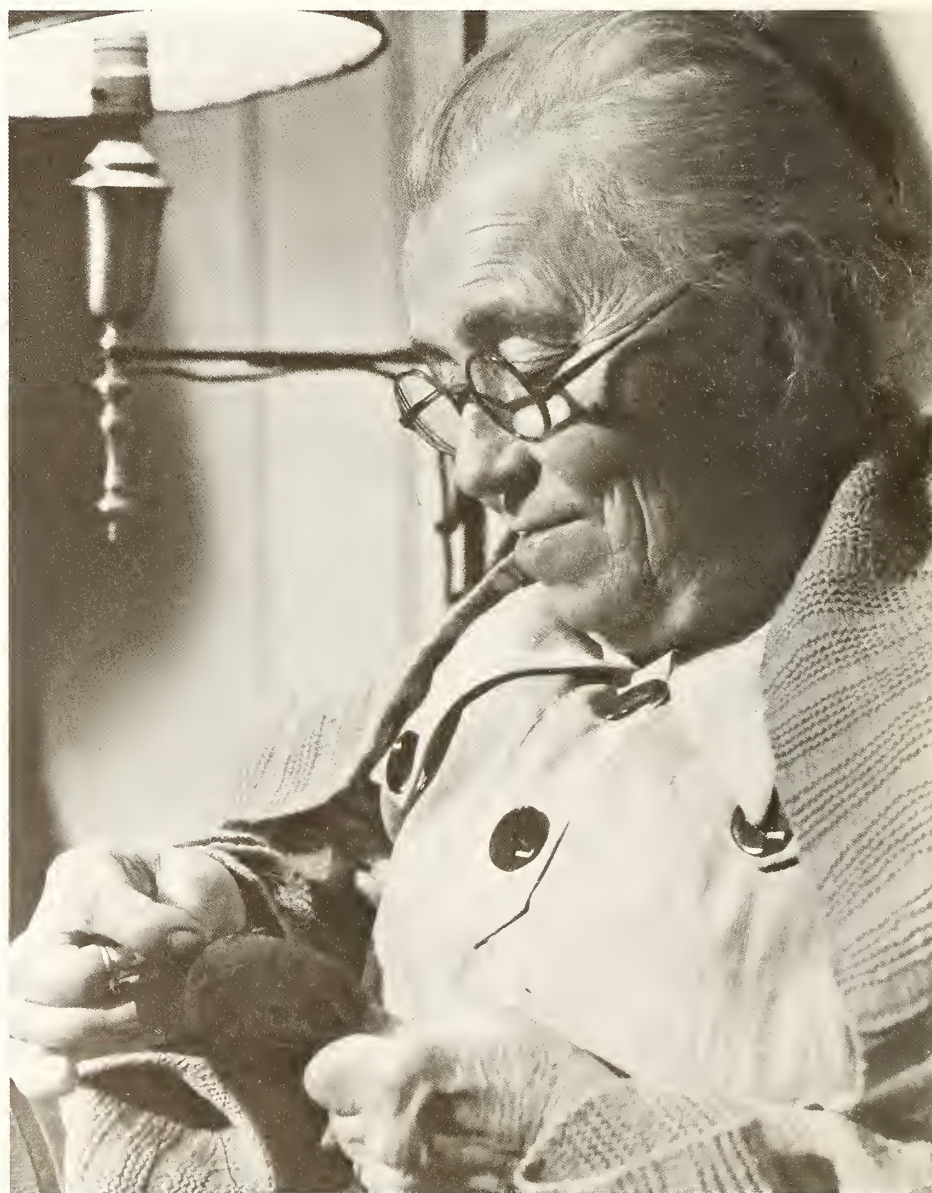
Created in 1976 by the Congress, the OIG is the auditing and investigating arm of the Department. Each year, it conducts some 8,000 audits of Departmental grantees and contractors, State agencies, and colleges and universities that receive Federal funds.

The OIG operates ongoing fraud and abuse-detection programs, such as:

- Screening and analyzing Medicaid and Medicare program billings by physicians, pharmacists and medical laboratories to detect cases of over-billing or other violations.
- Conducting a computer comparison of Federal employee payrolls with welfare rolls on a State-by-State basis to ensure detection of wrongful or unjust welfare claims by such employees.
- Doing computer comparisons of welfare rolls in each State to uncover cases of people drawing benefits in more than one State.

In addition to its auditing and investigative responsibilities, the Office of the Inspector General also focuses on ways to improve the operation of all Departmental systems and programs. Finally, the Inspector General is charged with evaluating the effectiveness of Departmental programs from the standpoint of recipients.

The Office of the Inspector General is, in short, the inter-Departmental "watchdog agency," whose job it is to see that the Department's programs operate honestly, efficiently and effectively.





## *Safeguarding the Rights of All Citizens*

A woman member of a university faculty who is eligible for tenure . . . Hispanic American parents trying to bring bilingual education into their community . . . a paraplegic seeking employment . . . these are only a sampling of the individuals who now are able to have any legitimate complaint involving discrimination aired and redressed through the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

The Office for Civil Rights (OCR) spearheads the Federal effort to guarantee full civil rights for every citizen. OCR monitors and enforces those laws banning Federal financial assistance to programs or institutions that discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, age, or physical and mental handicaps.

In cases of alleged discrimination, OCR attempts to bring organizations or institutions into compliance with the law through mediation and conciliation. When such attempts fail, OCR is empowered to cut off Federal assistance.

OCR was created in response to the national determination in the 1960s to end discrimination against members of ethnic and racial minority groups. The Civil Rights Act of 1964 gave OCR authority to terminate funding when discrimination was proved to exist and voluntary action to end discrimination failed.

Additional legislation passed in the 1970s gave to OCR strong new legal tools designed to protect the rights, in the fields of education and employment, of women and of physically and mentally handicapped persons. Their legitimate demands, like those of others before them, are no longer to be ignored.

One major tool for enforcing the rights of those who have suffered discrimination is the complaints that they themselves file with the Office for Civil Rights.

But mere investigation of complaints is not enough. Some individuals are reluctant to file complaints, fearing retaliation, or simply do not know what their rights are and how to enforce them. Thus, OCR has recently given increased emphasis to what it calls "compliance reviews" which look at an entire institution — a college, a social service provider, a hospital — to see whether its practices are non-discriminatory.

By defending the rights of those who previously have experienced little or no protection, the Office for Civil Rights gives life to the birthright of every American — equal justice under the law.



## The Structure of HEW

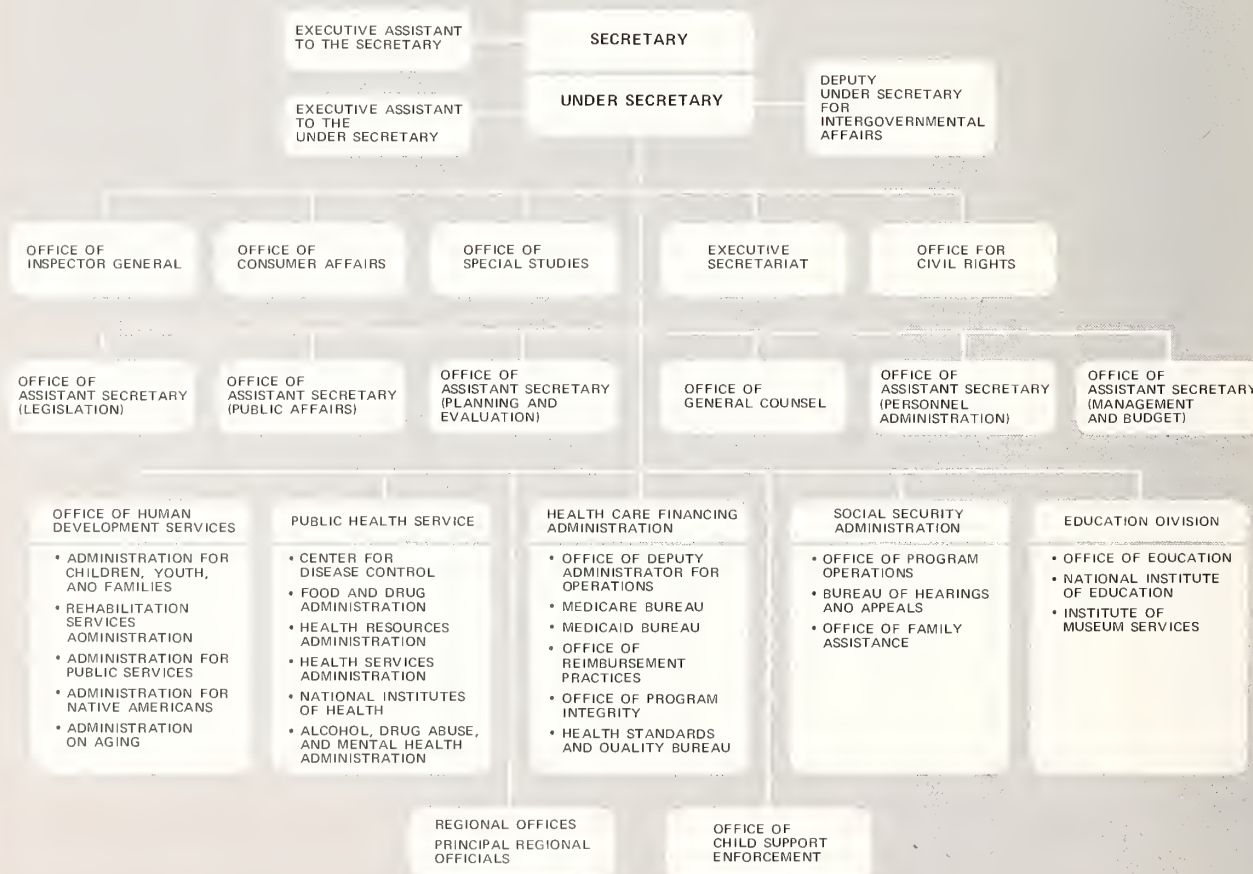
The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare is one of 12 "Cabinet agencies" in the Federal government—meaning that its Secretary reports directly to the President, and serves in the President's Cabinet.

Reporting directly to the Secretary are eight Assistant Secretaries—for Health, Education, Human Development Services, Planning and Evaluation, Legislation,

Management and Budget, Public Affairs, and Personnel Administration. The Assistant Secretary for Health also heads the Public Health Service and is the Surgeon General of the United States.

Also serving as principal aides to the Secretary are the Department's General Counsel, the Administrator of the Health Care Financing Administration, the Commissioner of the Social Security Administration, and the heads of the Office of Inspector General, the Office of Consumer Affairs, the Office of Civil Rights, and the Office of Special Studies.

The Department maintains 10 regional offices across the nation—in Boston, New York City, Philadelphia, Atlanta, Chicago, Kansas City, Dallas, Denver, San Francisco and Seattle. Heading those offices are Principal Regional Officials who serve as the key Secretarial representatives in the regions, maintaining liaison with the public, special interest groups, governors, mayors, and various State and local officials with whom the Department deals.





# The Structure of HEW

## REGION I

Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire,  
Rhode Island, Vermont

John F. Kennedy Federal Building  
Government Center  
Boston, Massachusetts 02203

## REGION II

New York, New Jersey, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands

26 Federal Plaza  
New York, New York 10007

## REGION III

Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West  
Virginia & District of Columbia

3535 Market Street  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104

Mailing Address:  
P.O. Box 13716  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19101

## REGION IV

Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi,  
North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee

101 Marietta Tower, Suite 1403  
Atlanta, Georgia 30323

## REGION V

Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio,  
Wisconsin

300 South Wacker Drive-35th Floor  
Chicago, Illinois 60606

## REGION VI

Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas

1200 Main Tower Building-11th Floor  
Dallas, Texas 75202

## REGION VII

Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska

601 East 12th Street  
Kansas City, Missouri 64106

## REGION VIII

Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota,  
Utah, Wyoming

Room 10006, Federal Office Building  
19th and Stout Streets  
Denver, Colorado 80294

## REGION IX

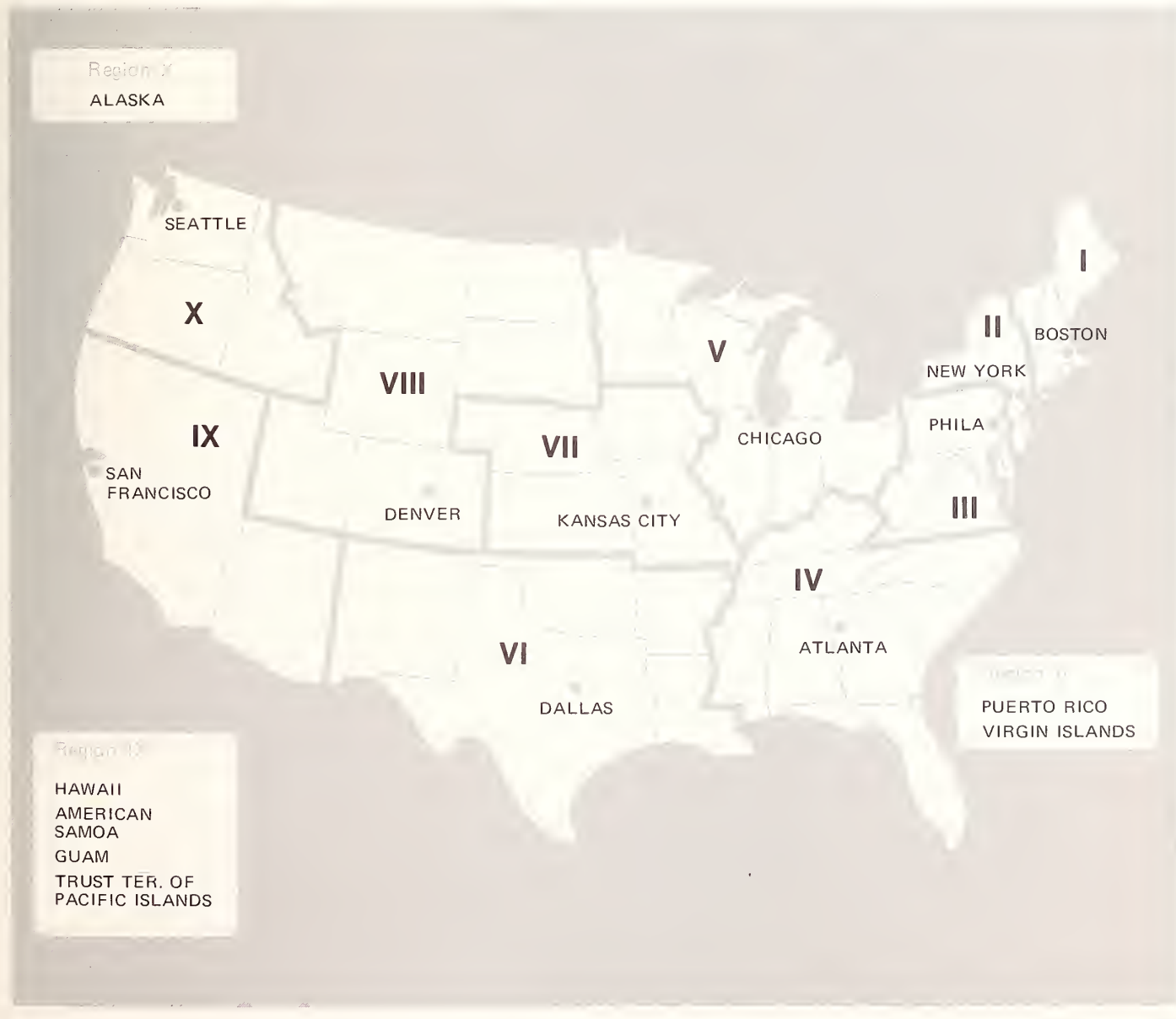
Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada, Guam, Trust  
Territory of Pacific Islands, American Samoa

50 United Nations Plaza  
San Francisco, California 94102

## REGION X

Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, Washington

Arcade Plaza  
1321 Second Avenue  
Seattle, Washington 98101



## Guide to HEW Agencies

### PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

The Public Health Service gives leadership and direction to America's quest for better health. The Service does not work alone, however, but in concert with other Federal agencies and other nations, with State and local health departments and voluntary groups and, of most importance, with the health professionals who provide medical care from day to day and with the citizens who receive that care.

If the Public Health Service is a leader, then, it is also a partner. Together with its partners, the Service works to benefit every American by providing better health protection and services, a more abundant store of medical knowledge and a sure capacity to meet the health care challenges of the future.

Address:

Public Health Service  
Office of Public Affairs  
Room 731, Humphrey Building  
200 Independence Ave. SW  
Washington, D.C. 20201  
Telephone: 202/245-6867

Following are the principal component agencies of the Public Health Service:

**National Institutes of Health** — Leads the Federal effort in biomedical research, research training and communications, funding nearly 40 percent of all biomedical research performed in the United States.

NIH programs are designed to obtain new knowledge needed to combat the major diseases in the United States today — including cancer, heart disease, arthritis and diabetes, neurological disorders and infectious diseases.

Address:

National Institutes of Health  
Office of Public Affairs  
Room 309, Building 1  
9000 Rockville Pike  
Bethesda, Maryland 20014  
Telephone: 301/496-4461

**Food and Drug Administration** — Serves as the Federal government's primary consumer protection agency, with responsibility for assuring that Americans get safe, sanitary and properly labeled foods, drugs, cosmetics and medical devices. FDA inspects plants where such products are made, and extensively tests new drugs, food additives and certain medical devices for safety and effectiveness before they can be marketed.

Address:

Food and Drug Administration  
Consumer Inquiries  
HFG-20  
5600 Fishers Lane  
Rockville, Maryland 20857  
Telephone: 301/443-3170

**Health Resources Administration** — Is charged with assuring the development nationally of an adequate supply of health personnel, and with assisting in development of systems to assure access to quality health care for every American. HRA also operates programs specifically designed to assure access to health services and careers in health for minority members and for the disadvantaged.

Address:

Health Resources Administration  
Office of Communications  
Room 10-44, Center Building  
3700 East-West Highway  
Hyattsville, Maryland 20782  
Telephone: 301/436-8988

**Health Services Administration** — Operates programs designed to assure health care for specific populations, such as Native Americans and the rural poor, and helps finance community health centers, migrant health centers and family planning projects. HSA also makes project grants for programs designed to introduce new methods for

health service delivery, such as emergency medical service programs.

Address:

Health Services Administration  
Office of Communications and Public Affairs  
Room 14A-55, Parklawn Building  
5600 Fishers Lane  
Rockville, Maryland 20857  
Telephone: 301/443-2086

**Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration** — Administers programs designed to prevent or reduce the problems of alcoholism, the abuse of dangerous drugs, and mental illness. ADAMHA conducts and supports research into the causes of these diseases and disorders, developing new approaches to prevention and treatment; it also finances training programs for persons entering these health fields. ADAMHA supports a wide variety of treatment and prevention activities in community centers.

Address:

Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration  
5600 Fishers Lane  
Rockville, Maryland 20857  
Telephone: 301/443-3783

**Center for Disease Control** — Works nationally to identify infectious diseases and to prevent epidemics. Working with and through local and State health agencies, and with national and international health organizations, CDC has helped eradicate smallpox from most of the world; has identified unusual diseases imported into the United States and helps to prevent their outbreak on a massive scale, and has initiated health education programs. CDC's National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health inspects industries for occupational health hazards.

Address:

Center for Disease Control  
Office of Information  
Atlanta, Georgia 30333  
Telephone: 404/633-3311  
Extension 3286



# Guide to HEW Agencies

## HEALTH CARE FINANCING ADMINISTRATION

The Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA) administers two major health care programs — Medicare and Medicaid. Medicare helps pay hospital and medical bills for some 25.4 million Social Security and railroad retirement beneficiaries aged 65 or over, for younger beneficiaries of the Social Security disability program, and for victims of end-stage renal (kidney) disease.

Medicaid, jointly funded by HCFA and the States, finances health care for some 21.5 million Americans who are poor, aged, blind, disabled or who have dependent children. Some people are eligible for both Medicaid and Medicare.

HCFA also develops and enforces standards for the quality of health care, administers the Professional Standards Review Organization Program, and carries out an intensive effort to detect and prevent fraud and abuse in its programs.

For information about Medicare, call or visit your local Social Security District Office. For information about Medicaid eligibility or a Medicaid problem, call or visit your county social service or welfare office. To make general inquiries,

Address:

Health Care Financing Administration  
Office of Information  
Room 5218, Switzer Building  
330 C St. SW  
Washington, D.C. 20201  
Telephone: 202/245-0923

## OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR EDUCATION

The Assistant Secretary for Education serves as the chief Federal official for formulating educational policy, and as an advocate at the national level for all of education. The Assistant Secretary's office analyzes short- and long-term developments and problems in the education field and advises the Secretary on Federal education policy.

Address:

Office of the Assistant Secretary for  
Education  
Room 314G, Humphrey Building  
200 Independence Ave. SW  
Washington, D.C. 20201  
Telephone: 202/245-8248

*The National Center for Education  
Statistics* — Collects, analyzes, publishes  
and disseminates a wide variety of statistical  
material bearing on all facets of education,  
and assists State and local educational  
agencies in improving their own statistical  
and information systems.

Address:

National Center for Education  
Statistics  
Room 3001  
400 Maryland Ave. SW  
Washington, D.C. 20202  
Telephone: 202/245-8511

*The Fund for the Improvement of  
Postsecondary Education* — Makes  
grants which encourage improvement,  
reform and innovation in education  
programs and services in colleges,  
universities and other postsecondary institu-  
tions and community-based organizations.

Address:

The Fund for the Improvement of  
Postsecondary Education  
Room 3123  
400 Maryland Ave. SW  
Washington, D.C. 20202  
Telephone: 202/245-8102

*The Federal Interagency Committee on  
Education* —  
activities throughout the Federal govern-

ment. Representatives of some 30 Federal agencies meet monthly, under the chairmanship of the Assistant Secretary for Education, to discuss wide-ranging issues such as the education of minority children, the energy problems of education institutions, and education and work.

Address:

The Federal Interagency Committee  
on Education  
Room 313H, Humphrey Building  
200 Independence Ave. SW  
Washington, D.C. 20201  
Telephone: 202/245-8220

*The Institute of Museum Services* —  
Provides grants to museums (including  
zoos, botanical gardens, aquaria, and  
museums of science, technology, history and  
art, and children's museums) to encourage  
and assist the educational role of these  
institutions. Established in 1976, the  
Institute is the only Federal agency legally  
able to make grants to museums to defray  
operating expenses.

Address:

The Institute of Museum Services  
Room 309G, Humphrey Building  
200 Independence Ave. SW  
Washington, D.C. 20201  
Telephone: 202/245-6753

## OFFICE OF EDUCATION

The U. S. Office of Education, headed by a Commissioner of Education appointed by the President, operates more than 120 separate programs with an annual budget in excess of \$10 billion. In addition to its six major operating bureaus, special programs and staffs which report directly to the Commissioner include the Teacher Corps, Right to Read, Career Education, Bilingual Education, and the Women's Program staff.

Address:

The Office of Public Affairs  
U. S. Office of Education  
400 Maryland Ave. SW  
Washington, DC 20202  
Telephone: 202/245-8564

## Guide to HEW Agencies

The following are the six major bureaus within the Office of Education:

**Bureau of Elementary and Secondary Education** — With a budget of more than \$5 billion, this bureau is responsible for 27 programs on both elementary and secondary levels. It helps migrant children, the neglected, the delinquent, and the disadvantaged; assists schools with problems which stem from desegregation; administers funds to help support public education in areas where Federal activity has increased school enrollments; assists States identify problems, evaluate programs, and undertake comprehensive planning; and supports experimental projects designed to improve education. The Bureau also allots funds to States for libraries, textbooks, and instructional materials, and makes grants to help fund the development of educational television programs and to provide educational institutions with non-commercial radio and television equipment.

Address:

Bureau of Elementary and Secondary Education

U. S. Office of Education

400 Maryland Ave. SW

Washington, D.C. 20202

Telephone: 202/245-8564

**Bureau of Education for the Handicapped** — Administers 16 programs that touch the lives of millions of mentally, physically, and emotionally handicapped children and youth. One of its major goals is to assist States in providing, by 1980, a free public education appropriate to their needs and abilities for all handicapped children aged 3 to 21. Grants to States help them improve their programs and services. It funds special programs in early childhood education, research, and teacher training. Its programs also serve gifted and talented children.

Address:

Bureau of Education for the Handicapped

U. S. Office of Education

400 Maryland Ave. SW

Washington, D.C. 20202

Telephone: 202/245-8564

### **Bureau of Student Financial Assistance**

— Helps students pay the cost of education after high school through eight grant, loan, and work-study programs. The oldest program, National Direct Student Loans, has helped to educate more than 5.7 million men and women since 1958. The newest, Basic Educational Opportunity Grants, provides funds to some 2 million students, half of them from families with incomes under \$6,000. Through Guaranteed Student Loans, the largest program, some 6 million middle and low-income students have had over 10 million loans totaling nearly \$11.2 billion in little more than a decade. State Student Incentive Grants generate State matching money and have stimulated all 56 States and territories to set up scholarship programs.

Address:

Bureau of Student Financial Assistance

U. S. Office of Education

400 Maryland Ave. SW

Washington, D.C. 20202

Telephone: 202/245-8564

### **Bureau of Higher and Continuing Education**

— Administers some 25 programs geared primarily at improving institutions of higher education and providing financial and other assistance to students and education personnel. Several programs seek to interest disadvantaged

students in pursuing their education after high school. Graduate fellowships provide training for those specializing in career fields of special importance to the national need. The Bureau also helps strengthen academic offerings of colleges and universities. A variety of programs are designed to increase mutual understanding between the United States and other countries and to improve American education as it relates to international and intercultural issues.

Address:

Bureau of Higher and Continuing Education

U. S. Office of Education

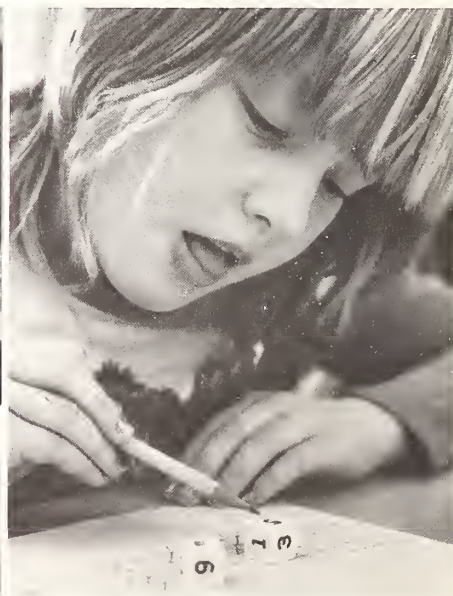
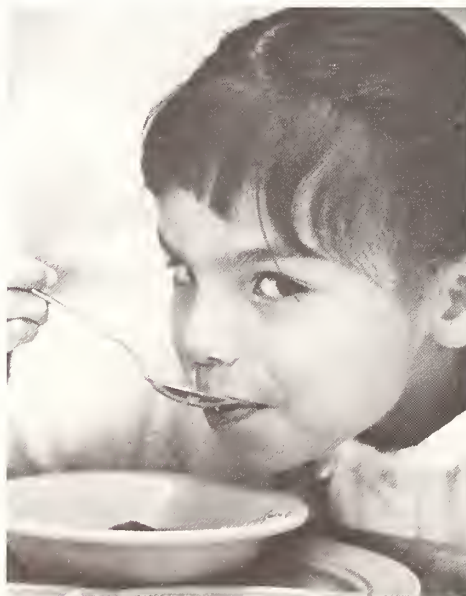
400 Maryland Ave. SW

Washington, D.C. 20202

Telephone: 202/245-8564

**Office of Indian Education** — Administers the Indian Education Act, bringing equal educational opportunities to Native Americans, with special emphasis on meeting their unique bilingual and bicultural needs.

The Indian Education Act provides grants to local school districts to help Indian children in public school and in Indian-controlled schools. It also provides competitive grants to Indian tribes, organizations, and State and local education agencies to work on special projects.





## Guide to HEW Agencies

### Address:

Office of Indian Education  
U. S. Office of Education  
400 Maryland Ave. SW  
Washington, D.C. 20202  
Telephone: 202/245-8564

### *Bureau of Occupational and Adult*

*Education* — Makes grants to education agencies, organizations, institutions, and individuals for vocational and technical education. It provides special assistance for vocational education programs for people with special needs, such as the disadvantaged, Indians, and those for whom English is a second language. BOAE provides financial and technical support for secondary and adult vocational education and for adult education programs that teach basic skills. It provides graduate fellowships and certification assistance to current and prospective vocational educators, with a special program to assist in bilingual vocational instructor training. And it administers programs authorized by the Special Projects Act — Metric Education, Community Education and Consumers' Education.

### Address:

Bureau of Occupational and Adult  
Education  
U. S. Office of Education  
400 Maryland Ave. SW  
Washington, D.C. 20202  
Telephone: 202/245-8564

### *NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION*

NIE funds a wide variety of research and development programs designed to improve the quality of education by examining critical problems, developing new teaching methods and practices, trying out and evaluating school programs, and helping States and local school districts adopt proven ideas and practices.

NIE's activities include studies on standardized achievement testing, school violence and vandalism, and vocational and compensatory education programs; support for a Career Intern Program designed to keep young people in school and improve their chances for further education or

employment; and support for the Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC), whose network of 16 specialized clearinghouses collects and makes research reports and articles available to the public.

### Address:

National Institute of Education  
1200 19th St. NW  
Washington, D.C. 20208  
Telephone: 202/254-5800

### *OFFICE OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT SERVICES*

Administers a broad range of social services and human development programs designed to deal with the problems of specific groups of people, including children of low-income families, persons with mental or physical handicaps, runaway youth, older persons, and Native Americans.

About 80 percent of all Office of Human Development Services funds go toward grants-in-aid to the States, which use the money to operate such programs as nutrition projects for the elderly, the Project Head Start pre-school program, and programs for developmentally disabled individuals.

### Address:

Office of Human Development  
Services  
Public Information Office  
Room 329D, Humphrey Building  
200 Independence Ave. SW  
Washington, D.C. 20201  
Telephone: 202/472-7257

The principal agencies under the Office of Human Development Services are:

*Administration on Aging* — Provides a focal point within the Federal government for addressing the special concerns and needs of older persons and is the principal agency charged with implementing the Older Americans Act. AoA's programs primarily serve the nation's low-income and minority elderly. Both the nationwide nutrition program and the development of community services are geared toward keeping these people — as well as physically and mentally impaired elderly persons — out of institutions. AoA also supports

research, demonstration and training in the field of aging, and maintains a national information clearinghouse.

### Address:

Administration on Aging  
Office of Public Information  
Room 4553, North Building  
330 Independence Ave. SW  
Washington, D.C. 20201  
Telephone: 202/245-0827

### *Administration for Native Americans*

— Assists Native Americans to achieve the economic and social self-sufficiency their leadership has so eagerly been seeking, by providing direct and flexible funding, authorized under the Native American Programs Act of 1974, to Native American tribes, Alaskan villages, organizations serving Native Hawaiians, urban Indian organizations, and historical communities.

### Address:

Administration for Native Americans  
Room 341H, Humphrey Building  
200 Independence Ave. SW  
Washington, D.C. 20201  
Telephone: 202/426-3960

*Administration for Children, Youth, and Families* — Operates Federally-funded programs for children, such as Head Start, Home Start, and Parent and Child Centers; provides grants and technical assistance to communities and non-profit agencies to develop runaway youth facilities; administers the child welfare services program and the National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect; includes the Children's Bureau, which sets standards for foster care and adoptions; puts out a wide variety of publications; is involved in day care research and policy; and funds research, demonstration projects, and other social services involving children, youth, and their families.

### Address:

Administration for Children, Youth,  
and Families  
Office of Public Information  
Room 3853, Donohoe Building  
400 6th St. SW  
Washington, D.C. 20201  
Telephone: 202/755-7724

## Guide to HEW Agencies

### *Administration for Public Services* —

Administers the Federal-State grant-in-aid program that enables communities to provide protective and supportive services in the home. Day care, homemaker, family planning, transportation, adoption, foster care, and health-related services are offered by all or most States under this \$2.5 billion program authorized by Title XX of the Social Security Act.

#### Address:

Administration for Public Services  
Office of Public Information  
Room 5328, Switzer Building  
330 C St. SW  
Washington, D.C. 20201

Telephone: 202/245-0263

### *Rehabilitation Services Administration* —

RSA administers the State-Federal program of vocational rehabilitation designed to help train and place disabled persons for productive employment. The program emphasizes services to those with severe physical or mental disabilities. The Developmental Disabilities Office awards State grants to increase and improve services to persons with cerebral palsy, epilepsy, mental retardation, and autism.

#### Address:

Rehabilitation Services Administration  
Office of Public Information  
Room 1427, Switzer Building  
330 C St. SW

Washington, D.C. 20201

Telephone: 202/245-3477

### *SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION*

The Social Security Administration (SSA) operates the world's largest income maintenance program, providing monthly benefits to more than 34 million retired or disabled workers and their families, or to eligible survivors. SSA maintains the earnings records of an additional 110 million workers who pay social security taxes.

SSA also administers *Supplemental Security Income*, a program which pays monthly benefits to some 4.2 million aged, blind and/or disabled persons who have little or

no other income or cash resources. In addition, SSA administers the Federal portion of the Federal-State *Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC)* program. Information about AFDC can be obtained by contacting county welfare, social service or human resources offices.

Information about social security or SSI can be obtained by contacting the nearest of the more than 1,300 SSA offices throughout the nation. All are listed in local phonebooks under Social Security Administration.

### *OFFICE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS*

The Office for Civil Rights enforces a number of civil rights laws prohibiting use of Federal funds for programs that discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, age, and physical or mental handicap. The Office administers no grants programs, but coordinates with the U.S. Office of Education in assuring civil rights compliance in programs developed under the Emergency School Assistance Act, administered by OE.

If you think an organization that receives money from HEW is discriminating against you, you should call or write the regional Office for Civil Rights that serves your state. For this information:

#### Address:

HEW/Office for Civil Rights  
Room 5400, North Building  
330 Independence Ave. SW  
Washington, D.C. 20201

Telephone: 202/245-6700

### *OFFICE OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS*

The Office of Consumer Affairs advises the Secretary of HEW and the Special Assistant to the President for Consumer Affairs on Federal consumer-related programs and policies. The Office analyzes proposed legislation and Federal regulations affecting consumers, assists in developing new consumer programs, responds to consumer complaints and inquiries, and promotes consumer education.

#### Address:

HEW/Office of Consumer Affairs  
Office of Public Affairs  
621 Reporters Building  
Washington, D.C. 20201

Telephone: 202/755-8810

### *OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL* —

Maintains an investigative staff to probe suspected wrongdoing, including fraud and abuse, in all HEW-funded programs, such as Medicare, Medicaid and student financial assistance programs. The Inspector General's office also is charged with determining how efficiently and effectively HEW and HEW-funded programs serve the public.

#### Address:

HEW/Office of the Inspector General  
Room 5261, North Building  
330 Independence Ave. SW  
Washington, D.C. 20201

Telephone: 202/472-3154

Following are descriptions of other Departmental units which the public may wish or have need to contact:

### *Freedom of Information Division* —

Administers the Freedom of Information Act and HEW regulations implementing that law. The Division responds to public requests for information made under the Freedom of Information Act and determines the availability to the public of HEW records and information.

#### Address:

Freedom of Information Division  
Room 647D, Humphrey Building  
200 Independence Ave. SW  
Washington, D.C. 20201

Telephone: 202/472-7453

*Privacy Act Coordinator* — Develops and coordinates Department-wide policy relating to the protection of the privacy of individuals and the confidentiality of personal data collected by the Department under the Privacy Act of 1974.

#### Address:

HEW/Privacy Act Coordinator  
Room 526E, Humphrey Building  
200 Independence Ave. SW  
Washington, D.C. 20201

Telephone: 202/245-7012





U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE  
Washington, D.C. 20201

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Charles Wm. Holland: 9 (bottom).

Paul S. Conklin: 11 (top and right), 12 (top,  
left and right), and 25 (top right).

Bureau of Medical Services: 14 (top right),  
and 16 (left)

National Library of Medicine: 14 (bottom  
right).

Library of Congress: 15 (top left and  
bottom), and 16 (top and center).

U.S. Dept. of Agriculture: 15 (right).

U.S. National Archives: 16 (bottom, left  
and right).

Wide World Photos: 17 (top left)

Food and Drug Administration: 17 (top  
right and bottom, left and right).

Social Security Administration: 22 and 23 (all)

Ewing Galloway: 24.